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Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

First performance report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for the biennium 2016-2017

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report identifies revised estimates for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals as a result of variations in costing parameters assumed at the time of the initial appropriation. The decreased requirements are the result of decreases with respect to inflation and standard costs, offset in part by increases with respect to exchange rates and vacancy rates. The General Assembly is requested to approve a revised appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017 in the amount of \$135,747,700 gross (\$125,153,500 net), reflecting a decrease of \$1,656,500 gross (\$1,791,800 net).



I. Introduction

1. The primary purpose of the first performance report is to identify revised estimates for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals owing to variations in the rates of inflation and exchange and in the standards and vacancy rates assumed in the calculation of the initial appropriation.

2. The gross decrease in requirements of \$1,656,500 resulting from the above technical adjustments is shown in tables 1 and 2. Table 1 reflects the changes by component and main determining factors, and table 2 reflects the changes by object of expenditure and main determining factors.

3. Explanations of the variations in the costing parameters assumed in the calculation of the initial appropriation are provided in section II. In addition, the annex provides the budgetary assumptions used in the initial appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017 and the rates proposed in the present report.

Table 1

Summary of projected expenditures and income by component and main determining factors

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	2016-2017 appropriation ^a	Projected changes				Total	Proposed revised appropriation
		Exchange rate	Inflation	Standard costs	Vacancy rates		
A. Chambers	6 153.1	146.6	138.7	—	—	285.3	6 438.4
B. Office of the Prosecutor	19 636.0	321.6	(114.2)	(617.4)	115.9	(294.1)	19 341.9
C. Registry	101 200.1	1 258.1	(754.4)	(2 777.3)	797.7	(1 475.9)	99 724.2
D. Records management and archives	6 894.9	93.2	3.1	(333.3)	164.6	(72.4)	6 822.5
E. Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges	3 520.1	(37.9)	(61.5)	—	—	(99.4)	3 420.7
Total expenditure (gross)	137 404.2	1 781.6	(788.3)	(3 728.0)	1 078.2	(1 656.5)	135 747.7
Income							
Staff assessment income	10 458.9	169.8	(9.7)	(143.9)	119.1	135.3	10 594.2
Total (net)	126 945.3	1 611.8	(778.6)	(3 584.1)	959.1	(1 791.8)	125 153.5

^a As approved in resolution 70/243.

Table 2

Summary of projected expenditures by object of expenditure and main determining factors

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	2016-2017 appropriation ^a	Projected changes				Total	Proposed revised appropriation
		Exchange rate	Inflation	Standard costs	Vacancy rates		
Posts	40 957.9	171.2	197.1	(3 584.1)	959.1	(2 256.7)	38 701.2
Other staff costs	43 674.2	819.0	(629.2)	—	—	189.8	43 864.0
Non-staff compensation	8 453.1	118.2	94.6	—	—	212.8	8 665.9
Consultants	66.1	(0.7)	(1.2)	—	—	(1.9)	64.2
Experts	333.9	(1.6)	(5.5)	—	—	(7.1)	326.8
Travel of representatives	339.0	0.0	(2.0)	—	—	(2.0)	337.0
Travel of staff	2 513.6	0.0	(15.1)	—	—	(15.1)	2 498.5
Contractual services	8 952.2	165.0	(128.8)	—	—	36.2	8 988.4
General operating expenses	14 568.3	282.4	(209.2)	—	—	73.2	14 641.5
Hospitality	31.4	0.3	(0.6)	—	—	(0.3)	31.1
Supplies and materials	1 126.2	6.6	(17.7)	—	—	(11.1)	1 115.1
Furniture and equipment	4 044.0	50.2	(60.3)	—	—	(10.1)	4 033.9
Improvement of premises	51.9	1.2	(0.7)	—	—	0.5	52.4
Grants and contributions	1 833.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 833.5
Staff assessment	10 458.9	169.8	(9.7)	(143.9)	119.1	135.3	10 594.2
Total (gross)	137 404.2	1 781.6	(788.3)	(3 728.0)	1 078.2	(1 656.5)	135 747.7
Income							
Staff assessment income	10 458.9	169.8	(9.7)	(143.9)	119.1	135.3	10 594.2
Total (net)	126 945.3	1 611.8	(778.6)	(3 584.1)	959.1	(1 791.8)	125 153.5

^a As approved in resolution 70/243.**II. Explanation of the variances in gross requirements**

4. The variances resulting from the main determining factors reflected in tables 1 and 2 amount to a decrease of \$1,656,500 in expenditure requirements, for a total revised appropriation of \$135,747,700 (gross). Details are as follows (in thousands of United States dollars):

Appropriation^a	137 404.2	
Variances relating to changes in budgetary assumptions on:		
Exchange rates	1 781.6	Based on United Nations operational rates of exchange
Inflation assumptions	(788.3)	Based on consumer price indices, post adjustment multipliers promulgated and actual versus budgeted cost-of-living adjustments
Standard salary and common staff costs	(3 728.0)	Based on analysis of actual payroll data, common staff costs and staff assessment provisions
Vacancy rates	1 078.2	Based on analysis of actual vacancy rates
Revised total	135 747.7	

^a As approved in resolution 70/243.

A. Exchange rates

(Increase: \$1,781,600)

5. As indicated in the proposed budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the International Residual Mechanism (A/70/378, para. 18), the proposed budget is recosted in line with the standard regular budget recosting methodology. In line with section IX of General Assembly resolution 69/274 A, the budgeted exchange rate approved in the initial appropriation was based on forward exchange rates for which an active forward rate exists, notably the euro. For the Tanzanian shilling, the latest operational rate of exchange was used, given that no active market with forward rates exists.

6. In the present report, the exchange rate realized from January to October 2016 has been applied to 2016, with the approved 2016 forward rate for the euro applied to November and December 2016. For 2017, the revised forward rate for the euro has been applied. In respect of the Tanzanian shilling, the latest operational rate for October was used for November and December 2016 and for 2017. The increase of \$1,781,600 reflects requirements for the biennium 2016-2017 owing mainly to the depreciation of the United States dollar against the euro, offset in part by the appreciation of the United States dollar against the Tanzanian shilling (see figures I and II).

Figure I
Performance of the euro against the United States dollar, 2016

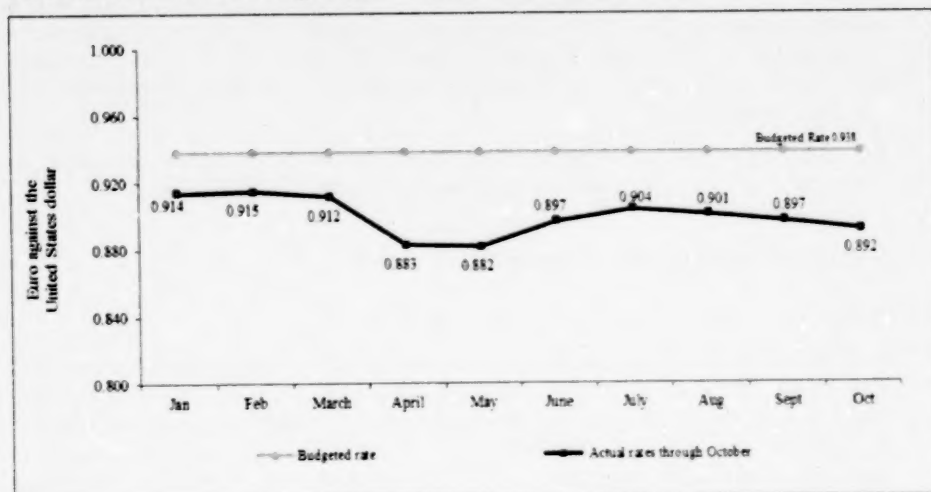
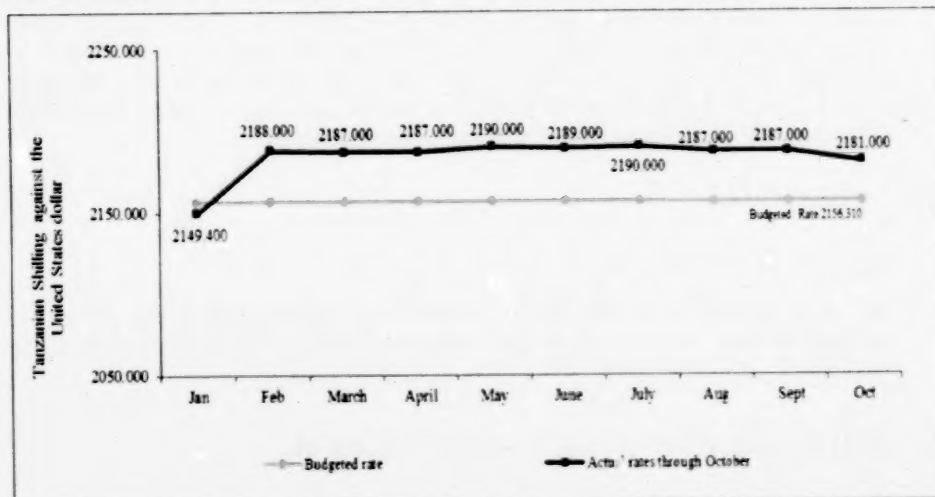


Figure II
Performance of the Tanzanian shilling against the United States dollar, 2016



B. Inflation assumptions

(Decrease: \$788,300)

7. The revised projected inflation rates applied to all objects of expenditure for the International Residual Mechanism in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and The Hague, Netherlands, are based on: (a) post adjustment multipliers that have been promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for staff in

the Professional and higher categories for the period from January to October 2016 and projections by ICSC based on updated parameters for exchange rates and inflation; (b) actual versus budgeted cost-of-living adjustments based on prevailing market conditions for staff in the General Service and related categories as experienced in 2016 and projections for 2017; and (c) the latest available information on consumer price indices as derived from *The Economist* for non-post objects of expenditure.

8. The decreased requirements relate mainly to non-post objects of expenditure owing to lower inflation rates than those assumed in the initial appropriation.

C. Standard salary and common staff costs

(Decrease: \$3,728,000)

9. The decrease of \$3,728,000 reflects the net effect of adjustments to standard salary costs, common staff costs and staff assessment rates. Revisions to standard salary costs for 2016 are based on the actual payroll averages experienced thus far, by category and level, at each duty station. For the present report, the January to September 2016 monthly payroll averages from Arusha and The Hague have been analysed for each category and level and compared with those used in the initial appropriation. Projections for 2017 are based on the trends experienced in 2016.

10. Common staff costs are budgeted as a percentage of net salaries for each duty station. Expenditures under common staff costs relate to allowances and benefits, appointments, transfers and separation of staff. Adjustments to common staff costs are based on the analysis of actual common staff costs experienced at the two duty stations during the biennium 2014-2015, as well as the expenses thus far in 2016, compared with those assumed in the initial appropriation.

D. Vacancy rates

(Increase: \$1,078,200)

11. The increase of \$1,078,200 results from adjustments made to the 2016-2017 vacancy rates to take into account the experience realized in 2016, as reflected in the annex.

III. Action requested of the General Assembly

12. **The General Assembly is requested:**

- (a) **To take note of the present report;**
- (b) **To approve a revised appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017 in the amount of \$135,747,700 gross (\$125,153,500 net), reflecting a decrease of \$1,656,500 gross (\$1,791,800 net).**

Annex

Budgetary assumptions for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for the biennium 2016-2017

Budget parameters	The Hague				Arusha			
	Initial appropriation		Present report		Initial appropriation		Present report	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Rate of exchange ^a	0.938	0.938	0.906	0.881	2 156.310	2 156.310	2 183.117	2 181.000
Inflation rate (percentage)	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	6.9	6.4	5.2	6.5
Post adjustment multiplier (percentage)	28.00	28.64	32.61	34.00	43.47	44.53	42.75	41.50
Common staff costs rate (percentage)	39.7	39.7	38.90	38.90	59.61	59.61	48.90	48.90
Vacancy rates for posts (percentage)								
Professional and higher categories	14.2	14.2	4.3	4.3	7.4	7.4	10.5	10.5
General Service and related categories	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	8.9	8.9	4.8	4.8

^a The Hague: euro to United States dollar; Arusha: Tanzanian shilling to United States dollar.



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Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force
in Cyprus

Budget performance of the United Nations Peacekeeping
Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2015 to
30 June 2016

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 has been linked to the Force's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped into four components, namely political and civil affairs, military, United Nations police and support.

During the reporting period, the operations of the Force remained stable within the overall objective of ensuring peace and security in Cyprus.

UNFICYP incurred \$49.5 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 94.2 per cent (compared with \$53.2 million, for a resource utilization rate of 91.7 per cent, in the 2014/15 budget period).

The unencumbered balance of \$3,047,600 was attributable mainly to reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$1,459,500) resulting from the decrease in the number of troop rotations compared with the rotations provided for in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period, reduced requirements for civilian personnel (\$286,000) resulting from the higher actual average vacancy rate for international staff compared with the budgeted vacancy rate and reduced requirements for operational costs (\$1,302,100) as a result of lower costs for utilities and maintenance services.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars, budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	23 586.2	22 126.7	1 459.5	6.2
Civilian personnel	13 168.3	12 882.3	286.0	2.2
Operational costs	15 784.0	14 481.9	1 302.1	8.2
Gross requirements	52 538.5	49 490.9	3 047.6	5.8
Staff assessment income	2 091.8	2 164.7	(72.9)	(3.5)
Net requirements	50 446.7	47 326.2	3 120.5	6.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 068.3	641.7	426.6	39.9
Total requirements	53 606.8	50 132.6	3 474.2	6.5

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military contingent personnel ^c	888	871	0.1
United Nations police	69	63	8.7
International staff	33	32	3.0
National staff	117	112	4.3

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength, with the exception of military contingents.

^c For military contingents, the vacancy rate is based on the average authorized strength of 872, which takes into consideration the increase in troop strength approved by the Security Council in its resolution 2263 (2016), effective February 2016.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 January 2015 (A/69/741) and amounted to \$54,374,700 gross (\$52,132,000 net) exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of \$1,068,300. It provided for 860 military contingent personnel, 69 United Nations officers, 33 international staff and 117 national staff, inclusive of 2 national officers. In its resolution 2263 (2016) of 28 January 2016, the Security Council authorized the increase of the military contingent personnel to 888.
2. In its report of 23 April 2015 (A/69/839/Add.7), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$54,218,100 gross for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 69/296, appropriated an amount of \$52,538,500 gross (\$50,446,700 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNFICYP was established by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2197 (2015), 2234 (2015) and 2263 (2016).
5. The Force is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to ensure peace and security in Cyprus and a return to normal conditions.
6. Within this overall objective, the Force has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: political and civil affairs; military; United Nations police; and support.
7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2015/16 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. In fulfilling its mandate, UNFICYP continued to apply an integrated approach in carrying out its tasks, which was based on close cooperation among the civil

affairs, military and police components of the Force. UNFICYP continued to facilitate the resolution of conflicts and disputes between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities by promoting mutual dialogue and cooperation through island-wide bicomunal activities and by supporting efforts to open additional crossing points. With regard to the confidence-building measures, UNFICYP completed plans to clear five minefields, including three that remained uncleared following the identification and clearance of 25 minefields that were declared as safe during the 2014/15 period, and two additional locations identified during the 2015/16 period through mutual cooperation from both sides.

9. In order to achieve progress towards normal living conditions, UNFICYP continued to monitor and patrol the buffer zone and to provide humanitarian assistance to members of both communities, as required.

10. UNFICYP supported the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus and Head of Mission, as the principal adviser and deputy to the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, in efforts to support the negotiations between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders. Negotiations continued and intensified throughout the year, which necessitated constant support from UNFICYP. The Force increased the support provided by the military contingent by approximately 50 per cent, a substantial proportion of which was in support of the work of the Secretary-General's good offices mission in Cyprus, which facilitated the talks.

11. In addition, UNFICYP provided substantive, administrative, logistical and public communications support to the Office of the Special Adviser, including facilitation support in the organization of meetings of the bicomunal technical committees and working groups, and support in the implementation of measures agreed upon by the parties. Furthermore, and in parallel to the support provided during the negotiations, pursuant to the request of the Security Council contained in its resolution 2234 (2015), UNFICYP intensified its transition planning in relation to a potential settlement.

12. In order to ensure maximum synergies of the United Nations country team, which includes the Secretary-General's good offices mission in Cyprus, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Committee on Missing Persons, UNFICYP increased its coordination activities in support of the efforts of the parties to reach a durable settlement, and in preparing the country team for a possible post-settlement role of the United Nations.

C. Mission support initiatives

13. During the reporting period, UNFICYP continued to implement energy efficiency measures, with a view to continuing its commitment to reduce the Force's environmental footprint by increasing the use of renewable energy supply and decreasing the consumption of fossil fuel. Those measures enabled the Force to achieve service improvements in the area of facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, communications and information technology. Details regarding the service improvements in these areas are provided in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the present report.

D. Regional mission cooperation

14. During the reporting period, UNFICYP continued to be the designated safe haven for United Nations peace operations in the region and the administrative place of assignment for United Nations entities operating in the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. In the face of increased tensions in the region, UNFICYP continued to maintain close cooperation with other United Nations missions in the area, including the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Process, including through participation in the regional force commanders' conference. Full support was provided to the Committee on Missing Persons and the Secretary-General's good offices mission in Cyprus.

15. UNFICYP participated in the regional information and communications technology services initiative, which was to achieve economies of scale in the provision of information and communications technology services for UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNTSO and UNFICYP, as part of regional cooperation initiatives between missions in close proximity.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: political and civil affairs

16. Pursuant to its mandate, UNFICYP facilitated the resolution of various issues between the two communities and promoted increased dialogue and cooperation through support of bicomunal activities and other confidence-building measures. UNFICYP provided support to activities such as preparatory work for the opening of two additional crossing points through the buffer zone and assisted the Turkish Cypriots in their efforts to clear or declare safe the remaining 3 of the 28 minefields identified during the 2014/15 period and an additional 2 minefields identified during the period covered by the present report, the locations of which were provided by the Greek Cypriot leader. UNFICYP continued to contribute to efforts to further normalize living conditions in the buffer zone, while working to prevent its unauthorized use and to provide humanitarian assistance to members of both communities, as required.

17. Pursuant to the integrated approach adopted by the Secretary-General regarding UNFICYP and his good offices, the Force continued to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission, as the principal adviser and deputy to the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, in her efforts to support full-fledged negotiations between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders and their representatives. In this regard, the Office of the Special Representative continued to interact with the parties and the international community and to coordinate transition planning in relation to a possible post-settlement support role of the United Nations, in line with Security Council resolution 2234 (2015).

18. In addition, the Office of the Special Representative continued to ensure appropriate coordination with the United Nations country team. The Force also

continued to support the peace process through the facilitation of eight bicomunal technical committees, which discussed confidence-building measures aimed at improving the day-to-day life of Cypriots, and through the implementation of measures arising from the deliberations of the committees. UNFICYP also provided assistance to the good offices of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, including on matters pertaining to political and peacekeeping questions, as well as public information, logistical and administrative support.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved relations between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Maintenance of joint projects, social and cultural events, political and economic meetings and other related activities under UNFICYP facilitation that contribute to improved intercommunal relations (2013/14: 209; 2014/15: 191; 2015/2016: 300)	A total of 278 bicomunal activities, including 124 bicomunal social activities and events as well as 10 bicomunal meetings of political parties, were carried out	
All incidents relating to civilian activities that may give rise to tension between the two sides are prevented or resolved through UNFICYP facilitation or direct action	Achieved; no incident escalated to the political level	
Increased public awareness of the Force's profile and its role in creating conditions to foster the political process	Achieved through various media channels, briefings and outreach events	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular facilitation of the negotiation process under the auspices of the Secretary-General's good offices, including the provision of confidence-building initiatives, such as possible new crossings, as well as support for the implementation of technical committee decisions	Yes	Through 7 meetings of the technical committee on health, 7 meetings of the technical committee on cultural heritage, 6 meetings of the technical committee on humanitarian matters and 5 meetings of the technical committee on the environment; in addition, 8 meetings of the technical committee on crossings were facilitated resulting in an agreement between the two sides to open two new crossing points (Lefka/Lefke and Deryneia/Derynia) and the construction work is under way
Weekly liaison with relevant authorities, political parties and civil society representatives of the Cypriot communities, as well as with the diplomatic community and donors, with a view to facilitating intercommunal	Yes	Through liaison with relevant authorities of both sides, including at the local (municipal) level, as well as with community representatives and individuals

contacts and joint activities in order to prevent or resolve issues that could give rise to tensions and to promote confidence and trust between the communities

Implementation of a public information and communications strategy as part of broader efforts to improve relations between the communities, promote the role of civil society and support the efforts of the good offices mission, including 360 media monitoring reports, 120 situation/media summaries, 4,600 media monitoring translations, 1,000 briefings and the organization of weekly press encounters of the Special Adviser and Special Representative in connection with the leaders' meetings	1,785	Media monitoring reports and translations
	126	Media events, including press conferences and press encounters
	1,174	Briefings/contacts/correspondence with media
	68	Advisories, announcements, press releases and transcripts on the peace process and the work of the Force
	58	Media encounters, escorts for television crews, radio and print reporters to locations in the buffer zone or the United Nations Protected Area
	87	Visits and briefings for media, students, and other visitors to the buffer zone or the United Nations Protected Area
	14	Outreach events including mine awareness events, exhibitions on ending violence against women and other official United Nations events in Cyprus
	12	Publication of the Blue Beret magazine (print and online) and 298 photographic coverage of United Nations events in Cyprus
	42,000	Visits to the UNFICYP website
	8,682	Social media interactions

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards normal living conditions in the United Nations buffer zone and for Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Maintenance of civilian activities in the buffer zone including agricultural projects, commercial and residential construction, infrastructure repair and maintenance projects (2013/14: 76; 2014/15: 68; 2015/16: 80)

A total of 70 projects were assessed and 50 projects approved
The lower number of projects was due mainly to the impact of the economic crisis from which Cyprus is recovering

Increase in authorized civilian activities in the buffer zone (2013/14: 3,076; 2014/15: 2,150; 2015/16: 2,500)

A total of 1,900 permits for civilian activities in the buffer zone (398 farming, 51 grazing, 862 job and 589 access) were issued. In addition, 108 escorts were provided to assist civilian activities
The lower number of permits was due mainly to the impact of the economic crisis, from which Cyprus is recovering

All issues raised by the minority communities on both sides are resolved

7 key issues pertaining to the civil, political and religious rights of Greek and Turkish Cypriots remained unresolved; given the political nature of these issues, policy changes by the respective authorities are required before these issues can be deemed as resolved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily interaction with the authorities on the resolution of educational, cultural, religious and other issues of the communities on both sides	328	Correspondence with the authorities to address religious, cultural and educational issues that are of concern to either the Greek Cypriot, Turkish Cypriot or other minority communities on the island. The correspondence comprised requests from both sides for the holding of religious services (164), for commemorative events (153) and on educational issues (11)
Weekly humanitarian visits to Greek Cypriot and Maronite communities in the north (two or three visits per week)	132	Humanitarian visits, comprising 80 deliveries of humanitarian supplies and 52 home visits
Bimonthly meetings with relevant authorities to address housing, welfare, education, legal, employment and other issues affecting Turkish Cypriots in the south	6	Meetings and consultations with relevant Greek Cypriot authorities on the housing, education, health and employment issues of Turkish Cypriots living in the south
Daily meetings with local authorities and the civilian population to promote compliance with UNFICYP procedures on civilian use of the buffer zone	232	Daily interactions and ad hoc meetings with local authorities and community leaders and the civilian population
Monthly visits to places of detention and related judicial proceedings to monitor the well-being and situation (including non-discrimination) of minority prisoners and detainees on both sides of the island and to provide escorts for family visits, as needed	7	Prison visits were conducted (4 in the north and 3 in the south)
	3	Court hearings in the south
Facilitation, through liaison with relevant authorities and civil society groups on both sides, of the conduct of pilgrimages and other religious and cultural observances to sites on both sides and in the buffer zone, including the provision of escorts, as needed	153	Requests for religious and cultural observances

Provision of legal advice on issues relating to the implementation of the UNFICYP mandate and civilian activities in the buffer zone	Yes	Legal advice provided on issues related to the implementation of the UNFICYP mandate and relationship between UNFICYP and governmental/local authorities
Daily assessment of permit applications for civilian access and activity in the buffer zone	1,723	Applications were assessed

Component 2: military

19. The military component of UNFICYP focused its activities on ensuring the continued stability and the creation of conditions conducive to achieving a comprehensive political settlement. The maintenance of the ceasefire and a calm situation in the buffer zone remained the key priorities, with particular attention paid to the prevention of a deterioration of the security situation, which could have a negative impact on the political process. In support of those objectives, UNFICYP continued to hold regular meetings with counterparts on both sides to exchange information and address issues that were a source of disagreement, or to defuse any tensions. The military component continued to provide an effective liaison process at all levels of command between the Force and the opposing forces. In order to facilitate its tasks of maintaining the ceasefire and the integrity of the United Nations buffer zone, the military component continued to apply the mobile patrolling concept and provide support for the implementation of confidence-building measures, such as mine action, intercession between the opposing forces through the equitable application of the rules governing access to and the use of the buffer zone. Furthermore, the military component continued to provide support to the Secretary-General's good offices mission in Cyprus and to the ongoing transition planning.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Maintenance of the ceasefire and the integrity of the United Nations buffer zone

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Maintenance of the number of ceasefire violations to minimum levels (2013/14: 301; 2014/15: 234; 2015/16: 300)	A total of 200 ceasefire violations occurred, representing a decrease of 14.5 per cent compared with 234 in the 2014/15 period The decrease was attributable mainly to the reduction in over-manning violations of the buffer zone, partially offset by the increase in unauthorized constructions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
73,040 mobile troop patrol days, comprising 67,600 troop patrol days (2 troops per patrol x 650 patrols per week x 52 weeks); 2,080 troop patrol days jointly with United Nations police (2 troops per patrol x 20 patrols per week x 52 weeks); and 3,360 troop air patrol days (average of 4 troops per patrol x 70 patrols per month x 12 months)	79,920	Mobile troop patrol days, comprising 73,944 troop patrol days; 3,432 troop patrol days jointly with United Nations police; and 2,544 troop air patrol days The higher output was due to sectors' changed patrolling practices along the buffer zone as a result of the increased civilian activity in the area
5,928 military observer and liaison group mobile patrol days, comprising 1,872 patrol days in sector 1 (2 troops per patrol x 18 patrols per week x 52 weeks); 1,976 patrol days in sector 2 (2 troops per patrol x 19 patrols per week x 52 weeks); and 2,080 patrol days in sector 4 (2 troops per patrol x 20 patrols per week x 52 weeks)	4,160	Military observer and liaison group mobile patrol days, comprising 936 patrol days in sector 1; 1,248 patrol days in sector 2; and 1,976 patrol days in sector 4 The lower output was attributable to the reduction in the number of ceasefire violations and the improvement of the daily liaison contact with opposing forces at all levels
10,614 operational/base duty troop days of United Nations installations in 6 camp areas, comprising 2,196 troop days in sector 1, Camp Saint Martin (3 troops x 366 days) and Roca Camp (3 troops x 366 days); 2,196 troop days in sector 2, Wolseley Barracks (6 troops x 366 days); 2,562 troop days in sector 4, Camp General Stefanik (5 troops x 366 days) and Camp Szent István (2 troops x 366 days); and 3,660 troop days in the United Nations Protected Area (10 troops x 366 days)	10,614	Operational/base duty troop days of United Nations installations in 6 camp areas, comprising 2,196 troop days in sector 1 (Camp Saint Martin and Roca Camp); 2,196 troop days in sector 2 (Wolseley Barracks); 2,562 troop days in sector 4 (Camp General Stefanik and Camp Szent István); and 3,660 troop days in the United Nations Protected Area
12,078 permanent observation post troop days (11 posts x 1 soldier per post x 3 shifts x 366 days)	12,078	Permanent observation post troop days
366 daylight observation post troop days (1 post x 1 soldier per post x 366 days)	366	Daylight observation post troop days
23,790 troop days to maintain security of United Nations installations in 6 camp areas, comprising 3,294 troop days in sector 1, Camp Saint Martin (5 troops x 366 days) and Roca Camp (4 troops x 366 days); 3,660 troop days in sector 2, Wolseley Barracks (10 troops x 366 days);	23,790	Troop days to maintain security of United Nations installations in 6 camp areas, comprising 3,294 troop days in sector 1 (Camp Saint Martin and Roca Camp); 3,660 troop days in sector 2 (Wolseley Barracks); 2,928 troop days in Sector 4 (Camp General Stefanik and Camp Szent István); and 13,908 troop days in the United Nations Protected Area

2,928 troop days in Sector 4, Camp General Stefanik (4 troops x 366 days) and Camp Szent István (4 troops x 366 days); and 13,908 troop days in the United Nations Protected Area (38 troops x 366 days)

1,320 air support and air patrol hours (110 flying hours per month x 12 months) covering the full length of the buffer zone

6,574 daily liaison contacts with opposing forces at all levels on buffer zone-related issues, comprising 1,084 contacts at the UNFICYP headquarters level and 5,490 contacts at the sector level (15 contacts x 366 days)

53,436 troop platoon-size quick reaction reserve days, comprising 17,568 Sector Reserve quick reaction reserve days (16 troops per platoon x 3 sectors x 366 days) with 2 hours' notice to move; 9,882 quick reaction reserve days (9 troops per platoon x 3 sectors x 366 days) with 30 minutes' notice to move; 18,300 Mobile Force Reserve quick reaction reserve days (25 troops per platoon x 2 platoons x 366 days) with 2 hours' notice to move; 2,928 quick reaction reserve days (4 troops x 2 sections x 366 days); 1,098 helicopter quick reaction reserve days (3 troops x 1 helicopter x 366 days) with 30 minutes' notice to move; and 3,660 military police patrol days (2 Force military police per patrol x 5 patrols per day x 366 days)

Daily monitoring of the buffer zone by closed-circuit television systems, target location systems, Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and night observation capability

1,062

Air support and air patrol hours covering the full length of the buffer zone

The lower number of air patrol hours was due mainly to unforeseen technical problems necessitating grounding of aircraft

6,612

Daily liaison contacts with opposing forces at all levels on buffer zone-related issues, comprising 1,122 contacts at the UNFICYP headquarters level and 5,490 contacts at the sector level

The higher output was due mainly to improved relationships in the context of the changing political environment

53,436

Troop platoon-size quick reaction reserve days, comprising 17,568 Sector Reserve quick reaction reserve days with 2 hours' notice to move; 9,882 quick reaction reserve days with 30 minutes' notice to move; 18,300 Mobile Force Reserve quick reaction reserve days with 2 hours' notice to move; 2,928 quick reaction reserve days; 1,098 helicopter quick reaction reserve days with 30 minutes' notice to move; and 3,660 military police patrol days

Yes

Through closed-circuit television systems, target location systems, GPS and night observation capability

3,599 troop support days, comprising 1,828 support days to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the good offices and other actors engaged in confidence-building, reconciliation and humanitarian matters, meetings of leaders and representatives of the two sides; 475 support days for official events; 1,296 troop support days for military assistance at community events, including pilgrim activities, commemorations, bicommunal meetings and demonstrations	5,478	Troop support days, comprising 3,628 support days to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the Secretary-General's good offices mission in Cyprus and other actors engaged in confidence-building, reconciliation and humanitarian matters, and meetings of leaders and representatives of the two sides; 150 support days for official events; 1,700 troop support days for military assistance at community events, including pilgrim activities, commemorations, bicommunal meetings and demonstrations The higher output was due mainly to improved relationships in the context of the changing political environment
Maintenance and monitoring of 10,786 m of minefield fencing at the remaining 4 minefields	13,292	Metres of minefield fencing at the remaining 4 minefields The additional 2,506 metres of fencing were erected during the 2014/15 period following a mine-wash due to heavy rainfall in December 2014

Component 3: United Nations police

20. The United Nations police continued to focus on promoting trust between the two communities and on activities related to increased civilian use of the buffer zone. They also strengthened support to the other components by enhanced patrolling activities. They continued to build on relationships with the respective police forces and other authorities as well as non-governmental organizations from both communities to develop more effective anti-crime strategies and facilitated, as necessary, the investigation of crimes committed in the buffer zone. The United Nations police continued to explore ways to promote cooperation between the respective police authorities in relation to criminal activities that affected the two communities, supported the good offices of the Secretary-General in relation to the implementation of confidence-building measures and provided technical assistance to the Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters and the Joint Communications Room. The United Nations police continued to facilitate escorts at the Limnitis/Yeşilırmak crossing point.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Enhanced law enforcement in the United Nations buffer zone

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Decrease in the number of incidents/ violations as a result of increased preventative measures and cooperation with respective police services and other law enforcement agencies (2013/14: 183; 2014/15: 177; 2015/16: 165)	295 violations in 2015/16 The increase resulted mainly from the perception of improved safety in the buffer zone, following its demining and an increase in the number of crossing points, particularly for hunting activities (up 70 per cent) and illegal dumping (up 135 per cent)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5,856 United Nations police patrol days (2 officers x 8 police stations x 366 days)	6,319	United Nations police days The higher output was due mainly to the targeting of specific areas of interest involving the above-referenced violations, including hunting, smuggling and other illegal activities
1,830 United Nations police days monitoring crossing points (1 officer x 5 crossing points x 366)	3,734	United Nations police days The higher output was due mainly to an increase in the number of incidents of suspected smuggling at various crossing points and an increase in the number of bicommunal events in downtown Nicosia by Home for Cooperation (a shared space for intercommunal cooperation and dialogue located in the buffer zone)
520 United Nations police days of humanitarian assistance to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south (2 officers x 5 days per week x 52 weeks)	520	United Nations police days
3,952 United Nations police days performing activities related to the regulation of civilian use of the United Nations buffer zone (7 police officers x 5 days per week x 52 weeks = 1,820, plus 41 police officers x 1 day per week x 52 weeks = 2,132)	3,952	United Nations police days
312 United Nations police days of liaison with respective police authorities and other law enforcement agencies (2 officers x 3 days of meetings per week x 52 weeks)	312	United Nations police days
728 United Nations police days for the facilitation of escorts at the Limnitis/ Yeşilirmak crossing point (2 police officers per day x 7 days per week x 52 weeks)	842	United Nations police days The higher output was due mainly to additional requests for escorts
96 United Nations police days of technical assistance to the Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters (1 officer x 2 days of meetings per week x 48 weeks)	96	United Nations police days
260 United Nations police days of liaison and monitoring for the Joint Communications Room (1 police officer x 5 days per week x 52 weeks)	260	United Nations police days

Component 4: support

21. During the reporting period, the support component of UNFICYP provided efficient, cost-effective logistical, administrative and security support in the implementation of the Force's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the implementation of service improvements as well as the realization of efficiency gains. The most notable achievements in the delivery of its outputs were in the areas of facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation and information technology as they relate largely to efficiency gains and the application of oversight mechanisms to reduce costs.

22. With regard to service improvements in the area of facilities and infrastructure, the consumption of fuel for water heaters and generators decreased, given the continued use of solar panels installed during the prior period, and as a result of periodic campaigns highlighting the need to conserve energy, the use of monitoring devices to regulate the consumption of electricity and the modernization/replacement of electrical installations at various camps, which were more than 50 years old.

23. With regard to ground transportation, the consumption of fuel decreased as a result of the strict application of monitoring and oversight mechanisms, such as the restriction on the use of fuel cards and prompt tracking of fuel usage, and owing to the write-off of five vehicles, which had exceeded their useful lifespan. In the area of communications, solar panels were installed at observation post 91 and command post 10 to reduce power consumption and provide Internet and communication services at those locations.

24. UNFICYP continued to provide full logistical and administrative support to the Secretary-General's good offices mission in Cyprus and the Committee on Missing Persons and support to other United Nations agencies on an ad hoc basis.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
100 per cent physical verification of non-expendable mission assets by end of the financial year (2013/14: 100 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent; 2015/16: 100 per cent)	99.6 per cent physical verification of non-expendable assets
100 per cent achievement within established benchmarks of property management key performance indicators	84 per cent (21 of 25) of property management key performance indicators were within the set targets and tolerance levels The lower percentage of achievement was attributable to the long process for property disposal or write-off
Keeping the number of road traffic accidents to minimum levels (2013/14: 2.5 per month; 2014/15: 3.75 per month; 2015/16: 3 per month)	Average of 3.1 accidents per month

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of an ongoing road safety programme and driver testing for United Nations personnel	Yes	Through periodic safety awareness campaigns, safe driving competitions and ongoing training and testing
Implementation of timely updates of the Galileo asset management system by self-accounting units in line with property management key performance indicators and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) requirements	Yes	Through the update of mission standard operating procedures affected by key asset management performance indicators and IPSAS requirements
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 860 military contingent personnel and 69 United Nations police officers	871 63	Military contingent personnel (average strength) United Nations police officers (average strength)
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment requirements for 812 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers)	Yes	Through monthly verification in the Force area, the submission of quarterly verification reports to Headquarters and the conduct of 2 major inspections during the reporting period
Supply and storage of rations for 812 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers) and combat ration packs and bottled water for 860 military contingent personnel (including staff officers) at 6 military positions	816	Average number of military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers)
Administration of 150 civilian staff, comprising 33 international staff and 117 national staff	32 112	International staff (average strength) National staff (average strength)
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations for remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Through 30 training sessions for 1,344 personnel (1,172 military personnel, 55 United Nations police officers and 117 civilian personnel); all allegations of misconduct received during the reporting period were handled in accordance with applicable procedures
Implementation of Board of Inquiry procedures in accordance with Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ Department of Field Support guidelines	Yes	Board of Inquiry procedures were convened on 3 occasions, and the Board's members have been provided with the required legal briefing

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 6 base locations, 12 patrol bases and observation posts and 8 United Nations police stations, including the completion of 3,600 yearly average service requests	3,994	Requests processed
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection, disposal and recycling	Yes	Service provided to all locations through 4 different local contracts
Operation and maintenance of 90 United Nations-owned generators mission-wide	89	United Nations-owned generators The lower output is attributable to the fact that 1 generator was written off during the period
Operation and maintenance of 12 refrigerated containers and 14 walk-in freezers	16	Refrigerated containers
	12	Walk-in freezers The variance was attributable to the acquisition of 4 refrigerated containers and the write-off of 2 walk-in freezers
Maintenance and renovation of 75 km of roads and 1 bridge	106.5	Kilometres of patrol track maintained No repairs were carried out to the bridge
Maintenance of 17 helicopter landing sites	17	Helicopter landing sites maintenance
Supply of 105,000 litres of diesel fuel for generators and 173,000 litres of heating fuel	86,394	Litres of diesel for generators
	125,321	Litres of diesel for heating The lower output was due to the increased use of solar panels and the installation of timers on water heaters, limiting the time they can operate to 3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening
Implementation of quarterly campaigns to inform all end-users of the continuous need to conserve energy and encourage end-users to provide feedback for the improvement of conservation measures	4	Quarterly campaigns through bulletin boards and induction training for all military and police personnel

Ground transportation

Maintenance and operation of 305 vehicles, including 10 armoured vehicles at Force headquarters (164 United Nations-owned, 38 contingent-owned and 103 rented vehicles)	294	Vehicles (167 United Nations-owned, 32 contingent-owned and 95 rental vehicles) The higher number of United Nations-owned vehicles resulted from the delivery of 8 vehicles purchased during the 2014/15 period and the write-off of 5 vehicles
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Ongoing road safety programme and driver assessments for all United Nations personnel	Yes	Through initiatives including poster campaigns, safe driving competitions, 2 biannual vehicle inspections, assessed induction training and follow-up training based on current accident trends
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Supply of 40,148 litres of petrol and 847,870 litres of diesel fuel	31,401	Litres of petrol
	738,418	Litres of diesel

The lower output was due mainly to the continued application of a number of monitoring and oversight mechanisms such as the restriction on the use of the fuel cards and prompt tracking of fuel usage

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 3 helicopters (including 1 provided at no cost as reserve to replace either of the 2 helicopters during maintenance and other periods of downtime)	3	Helicopters
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Supply of 233,800 litres of aviation fuel	202,508	Litres of aviation fuel
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The lower output was attributable to the lower actual number of flight hours (1,062) than planned (1,320)

Communications

Support and maintenance of 3 leased terrestrial lines providing secure and standard data communications to and from the mission, comprised of 1 terrestrial leased line between Nicosia and Valencia, Spain, 1 terrestrial leased line between Nicosia and Beirut and 1 leased line between Cyprus and Camp Ziouani, Israel	1	Terrestrial leased line between Cyprus and Valencia, Spain
	1	Terrestrial leased line between Cyprus and Beirut
	1	Terrestrial leased line between Cyprus and Camp Ziouani, Israel

Support and maintenance of 5 broadband global area network satellite systems, 2 Thuraya portable satellite systems, 10 telephone exchanges, 32 microwave links, 1 high-frequency (HF) and 16 ultra-high-frequency (UHF) transmitters	5	Broadband global area network satellite systems
	2	Thuraya portable satellite systems
	10	Telephone exchanges
	32	Microwave links
	1	HF repeater
	16	UHF repeaters and transmitters

Information technology

Support and maintenance of the information technology network, including 10 servers, 125 thin clients, 250	10	Servers
	125	Thin clients

desktops, 60 laptops, 64 printers and 32 digital senders in 25 locations	250	Desktops
	60	Laptops
	64	Printers
	32	Digital senders
Support and maintenance of the wireless local area network	Yes	All equipment and services have been supported and maintained
Installation of 100 per cent renewable power sources at 2 field locations that rely on information communications and technology services equipment for connectivity	Yes	Renewable power sources have been installed at 2 locations (observation post 91 and command post 10)
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 7 first aid stations, 6 level I medical facilities (2 contingent-owned medical centres and 4 United Nations-owned medical facilities)	7	First aid stations
	6	Level I medical facilities
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations in Cyprus, comprising 7 external medical facilities in 4 locations	6	Level I medical facilities (comprising 4 United Nations-owned and 2 contingent-owned facilities)
	4	Level II medical facilities
	1	Level III medical facility
	5	Level IV medical facilities
	2	External pharmacies
In collaboration with the UNIFIL HIV/AIDS Unit, implementation of 2 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing campaigns targeting all categories of Force personnel	No	No cases of voluntary medical testing (basic) were reported at United Nations medical facilities; confidential counselling was not undertaken, given military contingent personnel are screened by the contributing Governments prior to their deployment to the Force
Implementation of social and behaviour change communication for HIV prevention, including sensitization, peer education, information, education and communication materials for all Force personnel	Yes	Through sensitization programmes, including mandatory induction training, distribution of male and female condoms, organization of a World AIDS Day event and the continuation of the "Stigma fuels HIV" campaign in various languages
Security		
Provision of security advice to designated official/Chief of Mission on an around-the-clock basis	Yes	Through daily and weekly security briefings

Up-to-date preparation and submission of key security documents, including the country-specific security plan, security risk assessments, incident reports, security updates and reviews, country evacuation and reception security reports	Yes	Through the revision of the security plan and the updating of the security risk assessment, the fire safety plan, warden plan, relocation plan, the minimum operating security standards and the minimum operating residential security standards for the United Nations security management system in Cyprus
Coordination of close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials, as required	Yes	Through the provision of security support, liaison and security measures, to include, but not limited to, close protection services through mission resources, the host Government and, in some cases, international security entities
Conduct of residential surveys for the designated official/Chief of Mission and for other staff members, as required	Yes	Through the provision of security advice to personnel of UNFICYP, the good offices of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, the Committee on Missing Persons and other United Nations entities in the mission area
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	Through mandatory induction of security and fire training sessions and periodic briefings and train-the-trainer courses for all United Nations personnel entering Cyprus and fire training sessions including civilian staff, United Nations police and military personnel
Conduct of information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission personnel	Yes	Through induction briefings to all United Nations personnel upon arrival and security advisories
Provision of security to all personnel and their recognized dependents in accordance with the United Nations security management system	Yes	Through the warden system, the production and the dissemination of security information and plans were carried out during security alerts

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingent personnel	21 226.7	20 010.9	1 215.8	5.7
United Nations police	2 359.5	2 115.8	243.7	10.3
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	23 586.2	22 126.7	1 459.5	6.2
Civilian personnel				
International staff	5 558.8	5 066.4	492.4	8.9
National staff	7 417.5	7 660.9	(243.4)	(3.3)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	192.0	155.0	37.0	19.3
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	13 168.3	12 882.3	286.0	2.2
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	45.0	39.5	5.5	12.2
Official travel	276.0	275.9	0.1	0.0
Facilities and infrastructure	7 917.1	6 274.4	1 642.7	20.7
Ground transportation	2 313.0	2 311.0	2.0	0.1
Air transportation	2 572.7	2 210.8	361.9	14.1
Naval transportation	—	2.9	(2.9)	—
Communications	703.8	633.4	70.4	10.0
Information technology	966.6	1 146.3	(179.7)	(18.6)
Medical	361.7	376.6	(14.9)	(4.1)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	628.1	1 211.1	(583.0)	(92.8)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	15 784.0	14 481.9	1 302.1	8.2
Gross requirements	52 538.5	49 490.9	3 047.6	5.8
Staff assessment income	2 091.8	2 164.7	(72.9)	(3.5)
Net requirements	50 446.7	47 326.2	3 120.5	6.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) ^a	1 068.3	641.7	426.6	39.9
Total requirements	53 606.8	50 132.6	3 474.2	6.5

^a Granted by the Government of Cyprus for maintenance services and acquisition of facilities and infrastructure equipment and rations for the United Nations police.

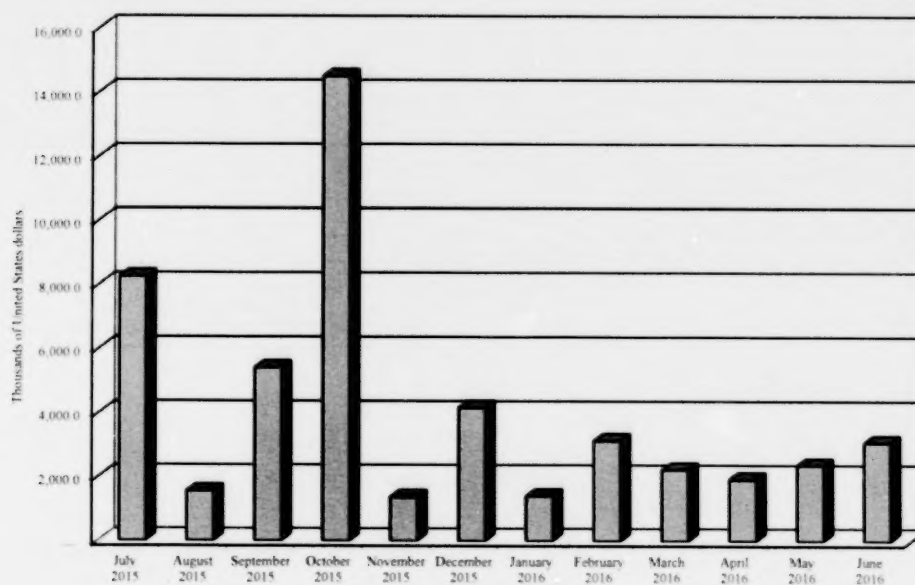
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	23 586	–	23 586
II. Civilian personnel	13 168	–	13 168
III. Operational costs	15 785	–	15 785
Total	52 539	–	52 539
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			–

25. Redeployments across groups of expenditures were not required during the 2015/16 period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



26. Higher expenditures for July 2015 were attributable to obligations for utilities and waste disposal, maintenance services, vehicle rentals and the purchase of petrol, oil and lubricants based on contractual requirements. The higher expenditures in October 2015 were attributable mainly to the recording of obligations for the

reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for standard costs and contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the remainder of the 2015/16 period. This was done to facilitate the transfer of financial management tools from legacy systems to Umoja, as part of the data migration process.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	151.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	190.6
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	640.1
Total	982.1

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Military contingents	
Major equipment	1 218.4
Self-sustainment	183.1
Total	1 401.5

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area			
B. Applicable to home country			
Argentina	3.75	1 August 1996	—
Slovakia	0.25	26 June 2001	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1.25	1 July 1998	—

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Actual value
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	849.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	849.0

^a Inclusive of market value, of the cost of United Nations observation posts, office and accommodation facilities provided by the Government of Cyprus to the Force for military contingents and United Nations police.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	Variance	
Military contingents	\$1 215.8	5.7%

27. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the decrease in the number of rotations of troops compared with the rotations provided for in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period, given the change in the duration of rotation periods from 6 months to 12 months for military contingent personnel deployed after 1 January 2015, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for standard troop costs reimbursement owing to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 0.1 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 1 per cent.

	Variance	
United Nations police	\$243.7	10.3%

28. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.7 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 3.0 per cent owing to delays in the process to identify qualified police officers to replace those who had withdrawn from the Force during the 2015/16 period. In addition, there were no death or disability claims during the 2015/16 period.

	Variance	
International staff	\$492.4	8.9%

29. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 3.0 per cent compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 2.6 per cent and the lower actual average post adjustment rate of 17.5 per cent compared with the rate of 27.8 per cent applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period.

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$243.4)	(3.3%)

30. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual salary costs given the higher actual grade/step of NOB/step VII for National Professional Officer category and G-5/step VIII for the national General Service category, compared with the budgeted grade/steps of NOB/step IV and G-5/step VII, respectively, and higher than anticipated actual common staff costs owing to the disbursement of entitlements to separating staff members, which were not fully provided for by the standard common staff costs rate.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$37.0	19.3%

31. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual requirements for replacing staff on extended sick leave and maternity leave.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$5.5	12.2%

32. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the fact that the budgeted assessment and report on the unsafe structure in Old Nicosia, in the buffer zone, was conducted in part using in-house expertise; and (b) the lower-than-budgeted costs for the Senior Mission Administration and Resource Training Programme.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$1 642.7	20.7%

33. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) reduced costs for utilities owing to the lower price of electricity in Cyprus; (b) lower requirements for waste disposal services and maintenance services compared with the budgeted requirements, which were based on the contractual "not-to-exceed" estimates; and (c) the impact of a favourable actual average exchange rate of the euro against the United States dollar.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$361.9	14.1%

34. The reduced requirements were attributable to lower rental costs and fuel consumption, resulting from lower-than-budgeted actual flying hours owing to unforeseen technical problems necessitating the grounding of aircraft.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$70.4	10.0%

35. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower-than-anticipated communication charges for the lease of the Valencia line; (b) the impact

of favourable contractual terms for the provision of internet services and international calls on mobile devices; and (c) the lower-than-anticipated requirements for printing services for outreach poster production and the Blue Beret magazine.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$179.7)	(18.6%)

36. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher costs of centralized information technology and the acquisition of 55 scanners for the electronic fuel management system to enhance the tracking of fuel usage, which were not provided for in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$583.0)	(92.8%)

37. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the losses on exchange arising from the impact of currency exchange rate fluctuations. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for freight, as many goods were procured locally.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

38. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$3,047,600 with respect to the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2016, amounting to \$982,100, from investment revenue (\$151,400), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$190,600) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$640,100).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 69/296 and 70/286

(A/69/839/Add.7)

Request recommendation

The Advisory Committee commends UNFICYP for its efforts to achieve efficiencies and looks forward to receiving information on the actual efficiency gains and actual fuel costs realized in the next performance report. The Advisory Committee also considers that generators which have exceeded their regular lifespan should be phased out. Wherever possible, efforts should be made to connect UNFICYP facilities to the national grid and, failing that, those facilities should be replaced with more fuel-efficient generators, as has been the case in other missions such as UNIFIL (para. 39).

Action taken to implement request recommendation

10 generators that have exceeded their regular lifespan have been decommissioned and removed from multiple locations within the mission area. The write-off process for the 10 generators was completed at the end of September 2016.

Only two locations (observation post 91 and observation post 8) in UNFICYP rely on generators 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. These locations are expected to be connected to the national grid during the 2016/17 financial period.

(A/70/742)

Request recommendation

The Advisory Committee looks forward to analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures for the financial period 2015/16, including through the provision of additional analytical information in the next performance reports as well as in the periodic updates on redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure, as described in paragraph 28 (para. 33).

Action taken to implement request recommendation

Variances between budgeted and actual expenditures are analysed for the budget performance report of UNFICYP.

Redeployment between groups and classes of expenditures are also analysed during the performance period.

UNFICYP benefitted from Umoja in analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures and redeployments between groups and classes of expenditures.

**General Assembly**

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Seventy-first session

Agenda item 8

General debate

**Note verbale dated 27 October 2016 from the Permanent Mission
of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the attached letter addressed to the President of the General Assembly signed by the Permanent Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Yemen (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates would be grateful if the present note verbale and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8.



**Annex to the note verbale dated 27 October 2016 from the
Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

18 October 2016

On behalf of our respective Governments, we have the honour to write to you with reference to the right of reply made by a representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the conclusion of the general debate of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 26 September 2016, in which a series of unfounded claims were made. In this regard, we have the honour to convey to you the following:

It is with a deep sense of frustration that we note that the Islamic Republic of Iran, with its expansionist regional policies, flagrant violations of the principle of sovereignty and constant interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, continues to play a negative role in causing tension and instability in our region.

We express concerted alarm at the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which, through its political and religious figures, calls for the export of its revolution to other countries. We stress that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a State sponsor of terrorism in our region, from Hizbullah in Lebanon and Syria, to Houthis in Yemen and terrorist groups and cells in the Kingdom of Bahrain, Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and elsewhere.

With regard to the military campaign of the coalition to restore legitimacy in Yemen referenced by the Iranian representative, we would like to recall that the legitimate Government of Yemen issued a request for assistance in March 2015, including military intervention, to the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and the League of Arab States, to protect Yemen and its people from the continuing aggression of the Iran-backed Houthis. In response to this request, the coalition to restore legitimacy in Yemen was formed, under the leadership of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for the protection of Yemen and its people and to help Yemen to counter terrorism.

This request was issued in full conformity with international law and the right of self-defence as stipulated in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The United Nations Security Council was duly informed of this request by a letter dated 24 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations, and by identical letters dated 26 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar (S/2015/217), as noted in the preamble to Security Council resolution 2216 (2015).

Along with the Security Council, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, we condemn in the strongest possible terms the latest Houthi attack in the Strait of Bab al-Mandeb on 1 October on a vessel chartered by the United Arab Emirates, in clear violation of international law. In this regard, in a press statement on Yemen issued on 4 October 2016, the members of the Security Council stated that they took threats to shipping around Bab al-Mandeb, a strategically important shipping passage, extremely seriously and stressed that the continued exercise of freedom of

navigation in and around Bab al-Mandeb Strait in accordance with relevant international law must be upheld.

We strongly condemn the active influence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the conflict. The Islamic Republic of Iran has supported the Houthis in Yemen financially, strategically and militarily, by training Houthi fighters and sending shipments of weapons and ammunitions into the country illegally and in flagrant violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2231 (2015). Shipments of illicit weapons sent by the Islamic Republic of Iran have been intercepted on multiple occasions by several Member States and the Combined Maritime Forces, as mentioned in a letter dated 14 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2016/786).

We reaffirm our support for the important work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, to reach a comprehensive agreement to end the conflict in Yemen, in accordance with the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the outcome of the National Dialogue Conference and its implementation mechanism, and the relevant Security Council resolutions, and we further ask Member States to take note of the joint communiqué on the situation in Yemen issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates on 22 September 2016.

We remain firm in our resolve that any interference by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the domestic affairs of Arab States is unacceptable and must be confronted. In this regard, we reiterate the reference made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Khalid bin Ahmed bin Mohamed al-Khalifa, in his statement to the General Assembly on 26 September 2016, that the only way forward is for the Islamic Republic of Iran to comprehensively change its foreign policies and end hostilities, thus paving the way for the region to enter a new era of stability and development.

We reaffirm our support to the nuclear agreement that was reached between the five plus one group and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The nuclear agreement gave the Islamic Republic of Iran the opportunity, after years of sanctions, to create normal relations with its neighbours and demonstrate a new commitment to regional stability and respect for the sovereignty of other nations. Unfortunately, since the signing of the nuclear deal, we have seen nothing but increased Iranian aggression in the region and the continuation of support for terrorist groups.

In addition, we reaffirm the tireless efforts of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Government and people of the Kingdom, in their role of serving the pilgrims and visitors to the holy sites during their performance of hajj and umrah. We deplore the exploitation of the tragic Mina incident by the Islamic Republic of Iran for political ends and its desperate attempt to cause sectarian strife in the region, in a reprehensible manner.

Furthermore, we reaffirm that the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa in the Arabian Gulf are an integral part of the territory of the United Arab Emirates. We categorically reject the baseless claims made by the Islamic

Republic of Iran that the three United Arab Emirates islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa in the Arabian Gulf have and continue to be a part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The following facts, which were most recently stated in a letter dated 14 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (S/2016/245), serve as a rebuttal to the claims made by the Islamic Republic of Iran:

First, Iranian forces arrived on the island of Abu Musa in the Arabian Gulf for the first time on 30 November 1971. The presence of those forces on the island was sanctioned by the memorandum of understanding regarding Abu Musa that was concluded in November 1971. The provisions of that memorandum of understanding and the map delimited, *inter alia*, the area of Abu Musa that was to be occupied by those forces; that area conforms to the extent of Iranian jurisdiction on the island. The aforementioned memorandum of understanding is still in force and binding and is the only legal basis for the presence of Iranian forces in the area allocated to them on the island. Any unilateral revocation of that memorandum of understanding shall be null, void and without effect, because it contravenes the rules and principles of international law.

Second, Iranian armed forces occupied the two islands of Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb in the Arabian Gulf by force on 30 November 1971, in contravention of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations. The illegality of territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force is an established principle of international law. Moreover, in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", the General Assembly emphasized that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal.

We continue to call upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to return the occupied islands in the Arabian Gulf to their rightful owners, either voluntarily or through peaceful means, particularly through international justice or arbitration, in order to maintain friendly relations and good-neighbourliness in the Arabian Gulf region.

We reaffirm that the stability and economic prosperity in the Arabian Gulf region is founded on the importance of maintaining good-neighbourliness and the principles of sovereignty, independence and non-interference in domestic affairs, in stark contrast with the Islamic Republic of Iran's radical approach that undermines security and stability in our region and the Arab world.

We would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated to all States Members of the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8.

(Signed) Jamal Fares **Alrowaie**
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Bahrain
to the United Nations

(Signed) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sima Sami **Bahous**
Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mansour Ayyad SH A **Alotaibi**
Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait
to the United Nations

(Signed) Omar **Hilale**
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations

(Signed) Khalifa Ali Issa **Al Harthy**
Permanent Representative of the Sultanate of Oman
to the United Nations

(Signed) Alya Ahmed Saif **Al-Thani**
Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar
to the United Nations

(Signed) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Omer Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Lana Zaki **Nusseibeh**
Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

(Signed) Khaled Hussein Mohamed **Alyemany**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen
to the United Nations



General Assembly

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Seventy-first session

Agenda item 68 (c)

**Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights
situations and reports of special rapporteurs
and representatives**

**Letter dated 26 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the comments and observations of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/71/418) (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68 (c).

(Signed) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 26 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comments and observations by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

1. The most recent report of the Special Rapporteur (A/71/418) is another ill-intended and politically motivated document and a futile routine that has nothing to do with the promotion and protection of human rights. It is nothing but the waste of otherwise available opportunities for the cause of true human rights. The performance of the Special Rapporteur during his tenure has persistently and starkly contradicted the basic principles of impartiality and professionalism that are the main pillars of the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-Holders of the Human Rights Council, as contained in Council resolution 5/2. During his term, the Special Rapporteur took an unhealthy, biased approach in fulfilling his mandate, the result of which was that the role of the Special Rapporteur was reduced to a political tool at the service of some western media outlets. As the mandate itself was not established to genuinely promote and protect human rights, the Special Rapporteur was also never serious about building mutual confidence and respect and establishing a constructive dialogue. It should not come as a surprise that a prejudiced mandate could not produce a better outcome.
2. The report once again brings to light the unfortunate fact that the United Nations human rights mechanisms continue to be manipulated and politicized by applying selectivity, double standards and political manoeuvring as their modus operandi. The counterproductive approach embodied in the report can only further erode the legitimacy, integrity and relevance of the United Nations human rights mechanisms and make them even less credible. Beyond political considerations, there is no credible ground for producing annually four almost similar reports on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The duplication of false and biased allegations neither substantiates nor gives credibility to such reports that are basically carbon-copied. The content, structure and approach of the report under question make it objectionable in its entirety.
3. It is instructive to notice that the report almost completely disregards the democratic and dynamic environment that exists inside Iran. As an indication of the Government's adherence to respect for and promotion of human rights, during the past four decades, numerous elections have decided the country's direction in both internal and foreign affairs. In February 2016, the tenth parliamentary election was held in a free, democratic and competitive setting. As a result, the number of women parliamentarians has significantly increased in the new Parliament. Iranians will go to the ballot boxes once again in May 2017 for the twelfth presidential election. Ballot boxes actually rule the country and have contributed to creating peaceful democratic processes and raising the level of transparency and accountability as inherent characteristics of Iran's vibrant social and political life. It explains a lot that the report decided not to consider these developments, as if democracy and ballot boxes were not important enough when it comes to the human rights situation in certain contexts.

4. A distinctive nature of the report is its overwhelming attempt to whitewash criminals, armed drug dealers, terrorists, rapists and spies, as well as their brutal conduct against ordinary Iranian citizens. A big chunk of the report is allocated to openly or tacitly defending those who do not recognize any rights for their victims. The persistent inclination of the report in disparaging the Government's decisiveness and dedication in protecting people's safety and security is absolutely unbearable. It is unfortunate that the report does this, to the extent of labelling terrorists as political prisoners. The mandate does not qualify the authors to imbue the report with arbitrary judgments or preferences. Member States are solely required to act within the confines of their national laws and international conventions to which they are party.

5. It is also striking that the report expects the Government to avoid confronting immoral and pornographic content on the Internet as it embellishes breaking relevant national laws and regulations as artistic creativity. In addition, the report expresses concern that the Government seeks to store Iranian users' data on Iranian servers and considers it a risk to their privacy, as if their privacy would be better ensured and protected should Iranians' information be stored on foreign servers. Another strange pattern traceable throughout the report is the insistence on very isolated cases that are unfortunate incidents that may happen everywhere on a daily basis. Even beating a student by a teacher in a classroom, which is regrettable in its own place, has found its way into the report.

6. As a country on the front line in countering illicit drugs, the Islamic Republic of Iran has sustained huge life and property losses in protecting its citizens and part of the global community from the evil of addiction. Thus far, in the course of Iran's relentless campaign against regional and international armed drug traffickers, around 4,000 law enforcement officers have lost their lives and 12,000 have been maimed. On average, more than 80 per cent of the world's opium and approximately 40 per cent of the world's heroin and morphine are seized in Iran, so much so that, in 2015 alone, approximately 620 tons of different types of drugs were seized in Iran. The support provided by the international community, however, has been minuscule. Once again, the report prefers to overlook this exceptional situation and to side with the drug traffickers who are typically armed and linked to transnational organized crime and terrorist networks. The report seems not to be at all concerned about the young generation whose lives are being utterly destroyed by these criminals or the family members of the police officers who are murdered by such criminals. Owing to the severity of the crime and as a strong deterrent measure, capital punishment for trafficking in large quantities of drugs, that habitually involve live arms, is stipulated in the law. Nonetheless, in order to evaluate the deterrence of the national drug policy, national discussions on properly revising the law are ongoing.

7. Iran is a country formed by ethnic and religious minorities. Iran has, for thousands of years, been a refuge for minorities. The appreciation for and recognition of minorities is an outstanding characteristic of the country's past, present and future. However, the insistence of the report in implying the existence of division and intolerance in the society is incomprehensible. Fabrication of non-existent situations indicates only the author's unconstructive and biased approach. Of course, since everyone, regardless of religion or ethnicity, is expected

to be equal before the law, belonging to a minority cannot and should not afford impunity to any violator.

8. Specific cases have been raised in the report that have been responded to in detail separately. However, the gravity of such cases is not greater than that of similar ones in most countries to warrant country-specific reports or resolutions. No country can claim to be perfect, including Iran. There is always room for and the possibility of improving laws to the extent that they do not contradict social norms acceptable to citizens. Obviously, no country could and should be expected to abandon its laws just to curry favour with a few who wish to impose their way of living on others. As a matter of fact, the cornerstones of our laws and regulations are shared by almost all countries in our region and by other Muslim countries. Therefore, their foundation and application are not exclusive to a single country or even region.

9. Should there be any genuine concern about human rights, mutual respect and dialogue is the correct path. The Islamic Republic of Iran is committed to the universal periodic review process and cooperation with all treaty bodies to which it is a party, as well as to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. We also expect to host, in the coming year, two thematic Special Rapporteurs while extending our hands for dialogue and cooperation. In fact, President Hassan Rouhani's policy of constructive engagement with the world promises new horizons for dialogue-based cooperation, understanding and mutual respect in all fields, including human rights. To enhance the credibility of human rights discourse, we seek respectful dialogue without recrimination or a blame-game and welcome meaningful engagement with all serious partners. This report simply does not serve such an end.